THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE NEW TARIFF.

The New and Old Rates Compared.

We give below the rates of duty on imported goods imposed by the law which has just passed Congress, embracing the decision of the Conference Committee of both Houses. The table is arranged alphabetically, and the rates formerly imposed are placed side by side with the new rates. All articles not named in the following table will pay the same duty as heretofore:

	Old Tariff.	New Tariff.
Absinthe, per proof gallon	$7 50	$7
Acid, arsenious, crude	5 cts. per lb.	free.
Acid, nitric, not chemically pure	10 per cent.	free.
Acid, muriatic	10 per cent.	free.
Acid, acetic	20 per cent.	free.
Acid, nitro-pieric	20 per cent.	free.
Aconite, in the seed or liquid	10 per cent.	free.
Aconite, root, leaf, and bark	10 per cent.	free.
Agates	10 per cent.	free.
Alabast r, casts, for libraries, &c., and not for sale	20 per cent.	free.
Alabaster, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.	
Albumen	25 per cent.	free.
Alkanet root	20 per cent.	free.
Alkekengi	20 per cent.	free.
Aloes	8 cts. per lb.	free.
Aluminium, and its alloys, manufactures of	45 per cent.	
Alloy of nickel with copper per lb	20 per cent.	20 cents.
Amber, gum	20 per cent.	free.
Ammonia, muriate	20 per cent.	free.
Anatto, dyes and colors, by whatever name known	$1 lb & 35 p ct.	30c. lb & 35 p c.
Anatomy, preparations of	free.	
Aniline oil, crude	free.	
Animals, live	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Animals for breeding purposes, from beyond the seas, on proof satisfac- ry to the Secretary of the Treasury	20 per cent.	free.
Animals with harness and tackle owned by persons immigrating to the United States with their family, in actual use for the purpose of such immigration	20 per cent.	free.
Animals, brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for exhibition or competition for premiums	free.	free.
Animal oil, al, per gallon	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Animal oil, per gallon	20 per cent.	free.
Antimony, ore of, or crude sulphuret of	free.	free.
Arabic, gum	20 per cent.	free.
Argentine, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.	
Argols, crude	6 cents per lb.	free.
Arrack, per proof gallon	$2 50.	$2.
Arsenic	20 per cent.	free.
Arsenious acid	25 cents per lb.	free.
Art, works of, imported expressly for presentation to National Institutions of any State, or to any Municipal Corporation	free.	free.
Art, works of, production of American artists	free.	free.
Articles imported expressly for use of the United States, provided the price does not increase the cost of the article	free.	free.
Articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, when returned in the same condition as exported	free.	free.
Asbestos, not manufactured	25 per cent.	free.
Australian gum	20 p r ct.	free.
Bamboos, unmanufactured	20 per cent.	free.
Bananas	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Barbary gum	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, quilla	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, Peruvian	20 p r cent.	free.
Barks, cinchona	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, cullaya	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, cascarilla	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, canella alba	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, pomegranate	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, croton	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, anchusa	20 per cent.	free.
Barks, all not otherwise provided for	10 and 20	per cent. free.
Bdellium, gum	20 per cent.	free.
Beef root ashes	20 per cent.	free.
Belladonna, root and leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Bells, broken, fit only to remanufacture	free.	free.
Bell, metal, broken, fit only to remanufacture	free.	free.
Benzoin, gum	10 cents lb.	free.
Berries, for dyeing	10 cents lb.	free.
Bitter apple	10 cents lb.	free.
Bone dust	free.	free.
Bone-ash, for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers	free.	free.
Bones, crude, not manufactured	free.	free.
Bones, ground and refuse	free.	free.
Books, which have been printed or manufactured more than 20 years	free.	free.
Brandy, per proof gallon	$1	$1.
Brimstone, crude	8/8 per ton.	free.
Bromine	20 per cent.	free.
Bronze, casts of, for libraries, &c., and not for sale	free.	free.
Brush brooms	10 cents lb.	10 cents lb.
Building stone, except marble	20 per cent.	$1 50 per ton
Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, but not bound up into mill stones	free.	free.
Buttons, made of silk, or of which silk is the chief value and containing no wool, worsted, or goat's hair	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
Cake	3 cts. per lb.	2 cents.
Calisaya bark	20 per cent.	free.
Cane-la alba bark	20 per cent.	free.
Cantharides	20 per cent.	free.
Cape gum	20 per cent.	free.
Caraway seeds	3 cts. per lb.	free.
Carbovs, containing acids, subject to same duty as if empty	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cardamom seeds	20 per cent.	free.
Carnelian, unmanufactured	10 per cent.	free.
Cassia, lignea, not ground	10 per cent.	10 per cents.
Cassia buds, lb	25 cents.	20 cents.
Cassia, gr und, lb	25 cents.	20 cents.
Cassia, lb	25 cents.	20 cents.
Cassia vera, lb	10 cents.	10 cents.
Cassia fistula	20 per cent.	free.
Castor	20 per cent.	free.
Castor-um	20 per cent.	free.
Casts, for libraries, societies, &c., and not for sale	according to material.	free.
Catechu	10 per cent.	free.
Catgut, unmanufactured	30 per cent.	free.
Cement for daguerreotypes	free.	free.
Chalk, unmanufactured, white	$10 per ton.	free.
Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles per dozen, bottles containing each not more than one quart, in addition to above rate, for each additional ess of one quart per bottle		$7.
Chalate, per lb	7 cents.	7 cents
Cicuta, seed and leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Cinnamon, per lb	30 cents	20 cents.
Cinchona bark	20 per cent.	free.
Citrate of lime	20 per cent.	free.
Clives, citron, in natural pods	20 per cent.	free.
Cliff stone, unmanufactured	$10 per ton.	free.
Clocks per lb	30 cents.	30 cents.
Clove stems per lb	10 cents.	3 cents.
Coal and culm	75 cents per ton	75 cents.
Cocca, per lb	3 cents.	2 cents.
Cocoa, leaf, per lb	3 cents.	1 cent
Cocoa, leaves, per lb	2 cents.	1 cent.
Cocoa, ground or prepared, per lb	9 cents.	5 cents.
Cocoanuts	25 per cent.	10 per cent.
Cocoanut oil	30 per cent.	free.
Cocculus indicus	10 cts. pr. lb.	free.
Coffee, raw, and not further prepared	10 per cent.	free.
Coffee, roasted	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Coffee, ground or prepared	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Coir per ton	$15.	$15.
Collections of antiquities not for sale	free.	free.
Colocynth, apple	10 cts pr. lb.	free.
Colocynthida	10 cts. pr. lb.	free.
Columbo root	10 cts. pr. lb.	free.
Conium, cicuta or hemlock, seed and leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Copal Gum	10 cts. per lb.	free.
Copperas	20 per cent.	free.
Coriander seeds	3 cts per lb.	free.
Cork bark, unmanufactured	30 per cent.	free.
Cork Wood, in manufactured	30 per cent.	free.
Corsets, or manufactured cloth, except as to the terms of such size shape, and form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for wear, which are valued at 75 cents per dozen or less, per dozen	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Do. valued at $6 per dozen	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Cotton batting, of other manufactures, not otherwise specified for, suitable for the uses to which cotton batting is applied, composed wholly or in part of hemp, jute, jute butts, bagging cloth, or other material, and valued at 25 cts or less per square yard, per pound	3 cents.	2 cents.
Do., do., valued over 25 cents per square yard, per pound	4 cents.	3 cents.
Cotton thrads, warps or warp yarn not wound upon spools, whether single or advanced beyond the condition of single by twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on warpers or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per pound	3 cents & 30 p c.	10c. lb & 20 p c.
Do., do., valued at over 40 cents per pound and not exceeding 60 cents per pound	4c. lb & skein & 30 p c.	20c lb & 20 p c.
Do., do., valued at over 60 cents per pound and not exceed 80 cents per pound	4c. lb & skein & 30 p c.	30c lb & 20 p c.
Do., do., valued at over 80 cents per pound	4c. lb & skein & 30 p c.	40c lb & 20 p c.
Cotton oil, per gallon	30 per cent.	free.
Cow hair, not cleaned and dressed	free.	free.
Cowrie, gum	10 per cent.	free.
Crabs' eyes	20 per cent.	free.
Cubic nitter	10 per cent.	free.
Cudbear	10 per cent.	free.
Cumin seeds	5 cts. per lb.	free.
Cuttle, Sepia, and other	10 per cent.	5 cents.
Cutch	10 per cent.	free.
Cuttle fish bone	10 cts per lb.	free.
Damar, gum	10 cts per lb.	free.
Dragon's blood or bort	10 cts per lb.	free.
Drawings for societies, &c., and not for sale	free.	free.
Dried fruit	20 per cent.	free.
Dutch pink	20 per cent.	free.
Ebony, ore, or rocks, not pulverized or ground	$8 per ton.	free.
Esparto, or Spanish grass, and other grasses, and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper		free.
Engravings, for societies, &c., and not for sale	free.	free.
Eyelets of every description, per 1,000	25 per cent.	6 cents.
Fashion plates, engraved on wood, colored	25 per cent.	free.
Fennel seeds	2 cts. per lb.	free.
Fenugreek seeds	2 cts. per lb.	free.
Fibrin in all forms	20 per cent.	free.
Figs, for immediate consumption	free.	free.
Fish, fresh, for bait	free.	free.
Fish oil, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Fish, dried, in lots of 56 lbs	16 cts.	16 cts.
Flax seed oil, per gal	20cts.	30 cts.
Flaxseed, per bush	20 cts.	20 cts.
Flax, not hackled or dressed, per ton	$15	$20
Flax, hackled, known as dressed, per ton	$30	$40
Flax, tow of, per ton	$10	$10.
Flint stones	10 per cent.	free.
Flint stones ground	10 per cent.	free.
Folio digitalis	10 per cent.	free.
Fountains, production of American artists		free.
Fountains, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions, or to any municipal corporation	20 per cent.	free.
Fur skins, all kinds, not dressed, in any manner	10 per cent.	free.
Gabbasm gum	20 per cent.	free.
Galls, nuts	20 per cent.	free.
German silver, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.	
Ginger, lb	5 cents.	2 cents.
Ginger, ground, per lb	5 cents.	3 cents.
Glass, broken in pieces which cannot be cut for use and fit only for manufacture	free.	free.
Goat skins, raw	10 per cent.	free.
Grain	20 per cent.	$1 per ton.
Grape	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Grease and pulp of, for the manufacture of paper		free.
Gold dust, rough or unfinished, per ton	$10 per cent.	$1 50.
Do., finished, per oz	20 per cent.	free.
Gold leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Guiac Gum	20 per cent.	free.
Gum-Arabic, Jeddo, Senegal, Barbary, East India, Australian, Turkey, Coral, Sandarac, Damar, Gamboge, Caranna, Shellac, tragacanth, Olebanum, Labdanum, and all other gum, precious, some 16 cts. per lb., others	20 per cent.	free.
Gum wash, sporting, all	35 per cent.	35 per cent.
Gutta percha, crude	10 per cent.	free.
Hair cloth, known as hair seating, 18 inches wide or over, per square yard	20 per cent.	40c lb sq yd.
Do., less than 18 inches wide, per square yard	30 per cent.	20 cents.
Do. do., known as crinoline cloth	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Hair, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	30 per cent.	30 per cent.
Hair-pins	35 per cent.	50 per cent.
Hemlock, seed and leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Hemlock bark	20 per cent.	free.
Hemp manilla, and other like substitute for hemp, unmanufactured, not herein otherwise provided for, per ton	$25	$15.
Hemp tow of, per ton		10.
Hemp seed, per lb	½ cent.	½ cent.
Hide cuttings, raw and in the hair, for glue stock	free.	free.
Horns	10 per cent.	free.
Horn tips	10 per cent.	free.
Hoofs	10 per cent.	free.
Horse hair, not cleaned and dressed, for weaving	free.	free.
Household effects of persons and families returning or emigrating from foreign countries, which have been in actual use abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale, not exceeding the value of $500	free.	free.
Hyenas, ounce or lenbene leaf	20 per cent.	free.
Iceland moss	10 per cent.	free.
Ipecac	50 cts. per lb.	free.
India rubber, crude, and milk of	10 per cent.	Old Tariff. New Tariff.
India rubber, manufactures of, for educational, scientific, or charitable purposes, and not for sale	free.	free.
Iodine, crude	50 cts per lb.	free.
Iron, in pigs, per ton	$9	$7.
Iron, cast, scrap, of every description, per ton	$8	$6
Do., wrought scrap iron of every kind, not otherwise provided for	$8	$9.
Iron—Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron except wrought iron or refuse iron that has been so manufactured as to render it unfit to be remanufactured.		
Iron, round, in coils, 3/16 of an inch or less in diameter, whether coated with metal or rod so coated, and all descriptions of iron wire, and wire of which iron is a component part, not otherwise specifically enumerated and provided for, shall pay the same duty as iron wire, bright, coppered or tinned.		
Ivory, unmanufactured	10 per cent.	free.
Jalap	50 cts. per lb.	free.
Jedda, gum	20 per cent.	free.
Jet, unmanufactured	10 per cent.	free.
Juniper berries	10 per cent.	free.
Jute, per ton		$6.
Jute butts per ton		$6
Kelp, per ton	$2	$2.
Kermes		free.
Lady crude seed, button, stick shell, or dye		free.
Lactic acid	20 per cent.	free.
Laurel berries	20 per cent.	free.
Lava, unmanufactured	10 per cent.	free.
Leeches	20 per cent.	free.
Lemon-peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	10 per cent.	free.
Lemon-juice, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared	10 per cent.	free.
Licorice, lb	2 cts. per lb.	free.
Licorice root	2 cts per lb.	free.
Lichens, all, prepared or not	20 per cent.	free.
Lime, unmanufactured	20 per cent.	free.
Limes	20 per cent.	10 per cent.
Linseed, per bushel of 56 lbs	16 cts	20 cts.
Linseed oil, per gal	20 cts.	30 cts.
Liquors, per proof gallon	$2 50.	$2.
Lime juice	20 per cent.	free.
Logs, round timber	20 per cent.	free.
Logwood	40 cents.	25 cents.
Machinery for steam plows, for the use of persons importing two or more plows		free.
Machinery and apparatus designed only for and adapted to be used in the manufacture of sugar, and not now manufactured in the U. S., may be imported by any State or person duly authorized by the legislature of any State, for two years		free.
Madder roots, ground	free.	free.
Manna	25 cts per lb.	free.
Marble—See "Hemp."		
Marrow	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Marble, sawed dressed or polished, all marble slabs, and marble paving tile	(50 p. lb. 25c. per superficial sq. foot not exceeding 2 in. in thickness.	free.
Do., do., of more than 2 inches in thickness, in addition to the above rate for each inch or fraction al part thereof in addition to the rate in thickness per foot	50c. p lb.	10 cents.
Do., do., exceeding 6 inches in thickness, same as marble, in blocks	(50 cts. p lb. 25c. per superficial sq. foot exceeding 2 in. in thickness.	cubic foot. (50 p c.
Mbrble, castsof, for libraries, &c., and not for sale		free.
Mastic, gum	50 cts per lb	free.
Medicines of concentrated media, per lb	2½ cents.	1½ cents.
Mixed metals, similar to German silver	35 per cent.	40 per cent.
Molasses from sugar cane, per gallon	8 cents.	8 cents.
Molasses, all syrup of sugar, syrup of sugar cane, melada, concentrated melada, and all molasses, sirupy, lasses, entered under name of molasses, shall be forfeited.		
Molasses, concentrated	2½ cents.	1½ cents.
Monumental stones, except granite	20 per cent.	$1 50 p ton.
Moss, Iceland and other, crude	10 per cent.	free.
Mucilage	20 per cent.	free.
Mungeet or Indian madder, ground	free.	free.
Musk	50 per cent.	free.
Myrrh Gum	20 per cent.	free.
Nail rod, per gallon	20 per cent.	20 per cents.
Nickel, per lb	15 per cent.	25 cents.
Nickel alloy of, with copper per lb	20 per cent.	20 cents.
Nickel, oxide, per lb	20 per cent.	20 cents.
Nickel, manufactures or articles of	45 per cent.	
Nitrate of soda	1 cent ½ lb	free.
Nitrate of soda	10 per cents.	free.
Nitro-picle		free.
Nutgalls, per lb	20 per cents.	20 cents.
Nuts, for dyeing, or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for	free.	free.
Oak bark	free.	free.
Oil seeds, except linseed and flaxseed, 8 bushels	various rates	½ cent.
Oils, made from imported seed, no drawback on		
Oils, almond, per gal	10 per cent.	35 cents.
Oils, cean, per gal	10 per cent.	30 cents.
Oils, cotton seed, per gal	10 per cent.	30 cents.
Oils, palm	10 per cent.	free.
Oils, cocoanut	10 per cent.	free.
Oils, neatsfoot, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oils, castor, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oils, whale, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oils, seal, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oils, fish, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Oils, olive, per gal	30 per cent.	40 cents.
Oils, flaxseed, per gal		30 cents.
Oil, linseed, per gal	22 cents.	30 cents.
Opium, prepared for smoking, and other opium not otherwise provided for	$2 50	$1 00
Orchill, in the weed, or ground	10 per cent.	free.
Ore of antimony or crude sulphuret of	10 per cent.	free.
Ornaments for dresses and inside garments, made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, and containing no wool, worsted or goat's hair	60 per cent.	50 per cent.
Paintings, for libraries, societies, and not for sale		free.
Paintings, productions of American artists		free.
Pa ntings imported expressly for presentation to national institutions or to any State or to any municipal corporation		free.
Palm nut kernels		free.
Palm oil	10 per cent.	free.
Paper waste	10 per cent.	free.
Pepper, black, per lb	15 cents.	5 cents.
Pepper, white, per lb	25 cents.	10 cents.
Do. red or Cayenne, per lb	15 cents.	5 cents.
Pearl barley, ground, per lb	15 cents.	10 cents.
Peruvian bark	20 per cent.	free.
Phosphorus, manufactures of, for matches, &c., not for sale		free.
Phosphates, crude or native, for fertilizing purposes	20 per cent.	free.
Picric acid		free.
Pimento, per lb	15 cents.	5 cents.
Pin, ground	18 cents.	10 cents.
Pineapples	25 per cent.	20 per cent.
Plants, imported by Department of Agriculture or United States Botanic Garden		free.
Plants, for culture and not for sale		free.
Plaster of Paris casts, for libraries, &c., and not for sale		free.
Platinum vases, or parts, for chemical uses		free.
Platinum, per oz	5 cts. per lb.	5 cents.
Pomegranate bark	20 per cent.	free.
Poplar or other woods for the manufacture of paper		free.
Potash, muriate of		free.
Preparations for scientific purposes, &c., and not for sale		free.
Prunes, per lb	5 cents.	2½ cents.
Quassia wood	20 per cent.	free.
Quilt a bark	20 per cent.	free.
Rags of cotton	free.	free.
Rags, of linen	free.	free.
Rags, of hemp	free.	free.
Rags, of hemp	free.	free.
Rail way bars, so-c alled,		
Rapeseed, per lb	1 ct. per lb.	½ cent.
Resin of scammony	20 per cent.	free.
Rennets, not otherwise provided for	20 per cent.	free.
Rhubarb	10 per cent.	free.
Roots, imported by Department of Agriculture or United States Botanic Garden		free.
Rose leaves	50 cts per lb.	free.
Rosewood	10 cts per lb.	free.
Saffron	10 per cent.	free.
Sandal wood		free.
Sand-stone	10 per cent.	$1 50 per ton
Sandarac gum	10 cts per lb.	free.
Sarsaparilla, crude	10 cts per lb.	free.
Sesamum by	20 per cent.	free.
Scientific apparatus, imported for libraries, &c., &c, and not for sale		free.
Seal Oil, per gal	20 per cent.	20 per cent.
Seaweed, not otherwise provided for	20 per cent.	free.
Seed Lime, imported for Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Gardens		free.
Seeds, canary	20 per cent.	free.
Seeds, coriander	3 cts. per lb.	free.
Seeds, fenugreek	2 cts. per lb.	free.
Seeds, lemon	2 cts. per lb.	free.
Seeds unenumerated	10 per cent.	free.
Seeds, all not otherwise provided for	20 per cent.	free.
Seeds, imported for Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Gardens		free.
Senegal, gum	20 per cent.	free.
Senna, in leaves	20 per cent.	free.
Sesame seed		10 per cent.
Sesame seed oil, per gallon		30 cents.
Shellac gum	10 per cent.	free.
Shellac, gum	10 per cent.	10 per cent.
Shells, not manufactured		free.
Shrubs, imported by Department of Agriculture or United States Botanic Gardens		free.
Shrimps		free.
Silicate of Soda, or other alkaline silicates, per lb		½ cent.
Silk waste	20 per cent.	free.
Sirup, sugar cane juice, per lb	2½ cents.	1½ cents.
Sisal grass, per ton		$15.
Soda ash	20 per cent.	free.
Spices, all not specified, per lb	25 per cent.	20 cents.
Spunge	10 per cent.	20 cents.
Sparkling wines, see Champagne.		
Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy, imported for cabinets as objects of taste and science, and not for sale		free.
Spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not otherwise provided for, per proof gallon	$2 70	$2
Squills or Squill	10 per cent.	free.
Stamps, imported expressly for presentation to national institutions or to any State or to any municipal corporation		free.
Statuary, production of American artists		free.
Statuary for societies, libraries, &c., and not for sale	10 per cent.	free.
Steel, all, not otherwise provided for		9 c. & 10 p c
Steel rail way bars, per lb	2¼ cents per lb to 3¼ cts. and 10 per cent.	1½ cents.
Steel railway bars made in part of steel, per lb		1 cent.
Steel, metal converted, cast or made from iron by the Bessemer or pneumatic process, of waste-ver form or description, shall be classed as steel.		
Sub-acetate of copper	6 cts. per lb	free.
Sugar all raw or Muscovado not above No. 7, Dutch Standard in color per lb	3 cents.	1¾ cents.
Do., above No. 7 and no all other sugar not above No. 10, per pound	3 cents	2 cents.
Do., above No. 10 and not above No. 13, per pound	3 & 3¼ cents.	2½ cents.
Do., above No. 13 and not above No. 16, per pound	3¾ & 4 cents.	2¾ cents.
Do. above No. 16 and not above No. 20 per pound	¾ cents.	¾ cents.
Do. above No. 20 per pound	¾ & 4 cents.	4 cents.
Do., syrup of sugar cane, per pound		1¾ cents.
Do., refined loaf per pound	5 cents.	4 cents.
Do. do., lump, per pound	5 cents.	4 cents.
Do. do., crushed, per pound	5 cents.	4 cents.
Do. do., powdered, per pound	5 cents.	4 cents.
Do., do., granulated, per pound	5 cents.	4 cents.
Suint, per ton	$25	$15
Sweetings of silver or gold		free.
Sword blades	45 per cent.	35 per cent.
Gwords	35 per cent.	45 per cent.
Tank bottom, per pound	2¼ cent.	1½ cents.
Tapioca	20 per cent.	free.
Tea plants		free.
Teas, dry	25 cents.	15 cents.
Timber, round, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for	20 per cent.	free.
Timber, ship		free.
Tragacanth, gum	20 per cent.	free.
Trees, imported by the Department of Agriculture, or the United States Botanic Gardens		free.
Turtles	20 per cent.	free.
Tuns, marine, per lb	25 per cent.	15 cents.
Vegetable, Ivory, unmanufactured		free.
Vegetables for dying or used for composing dyes, not otherwise provided for		free.
Verdigris	6 cts. per lb	free.
Vermouth per gal	$2 50	$2
Wafers, including for paper making		free.
Wash rope, for paper making		free.
Watches, cases	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Watch materials	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Watch movements	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Watches	25 per cent.	25 per cent.
Watches, parts of	20 per cent.	25 per cent.
Watches, parts of	10 per cent.	25 per cent.
Whip gut, manufactured		free.
Whale oil, foreign	Old Tariff. 20 per cent.	New Tariff. 20 per cent.
White metal, manufactures or articles of		45 per cent.
Wines, imported in casks containing not more than 22 gallons, of alcohol, and valued at not exceeding 40 cents per gal on, per gallon		25 cents.
Do., valued at over 40 cents and not over $1 per gallon		60 cents.
Do., do., at over $1 per gallon, per gallon		$1 and 25 per cent.
Do., imported in bottles, not otherwise provided for, same rate as if imported in casks, and all bottles containing one quart or less than one quart and more than one pint shall be held to contain one quart, all bottles containing one pint or less shall be held to contain one pint and shall pay in addition 3 cents for each bottle.		
Wood, ashes and lye of		free
Woods, pulse and other, for the manufacture of paper		free.
Wool, as above, exceeding 22 cents per lb	12c per lb	10 per c.
Wool, on the skin, third class, carpet wools, and other similar wools, viz., native South American, Cape Good Hope, native Smyrna, and wools of like character usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere the value thereof at the place of shipment reported to the United States, excluding charges in port, shall be 32 cents or less per lb	10 per cent.	3 cts. per lb.
Wool, on the skin. Any wool of the first class of like character to Alpaca goat and other like animals, which shall be in any other than the ordinary condition of wool, and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the addition of dirt, sand, gravel, or foreign substance, shall be subject to pay the same amount of duty to which it would be liable if wool subjected.		
Wool, on the skin. When wool of the first class is imported mixed, the duty shall be twice the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wool of all classes which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the amount of duty to which it would be subjected if imported unwashed.		
Woods, Brazil, Lavanto, Zylonite or Xyonite	free.	free.
Woods, fustic	free.	free.
Woods, logwood and other, for the manufacture of paper		free.
Wool, as above, exceeding 12 cents per lb	12c per lb & 10 p c.	10 per c.
Wool, on the skin, third class, carpet wools, and other similar wools, viz., native South American, Cape Good Hope, native Smyrna, and wools of like character usually imported from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere the value thereof at the place of shipment reported to the United States, excluding charges in port, shall be 12 cents or less per lb	3 per cent.	3 cts. per lb.
Wool, on the skin, exceeding 12 cents per lb	35 per cent.	6 cts. per lb.
Wool on the skin is to pay the duty imposed on wool, viz: 3 cts. per lb.		
Wool, class first, clothing wool, viz: merinos, and merz or mets wools, or other wools having similar blood, immediate or remote, to merinos, including all and wools of like character, including such as have been heretofore usually imported from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, and elsewhere, and all not otherwise provided for in the 2 and 3, the value whereof at the said port, when exported to the United States, excluding charges in port, shall be 32 cents or less per lb	10 per cent.	10c & 11 p c.
Wool, on the skin. Any wool of the first class of like character to Alpaca goat and other like animals, which shall be in any other than the ordinary condition of wool, and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the addition of dirt, sand, gravel, or foreign substance, shall be subject to pay the same amount of duty to which it would be liable if wool subjected.		
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Wool, as above, exceeding 12 cents per lb	12c per lb & 10 p c.	10 per c.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Cost of Labor and Subsistence in the United States.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

A supplement to the fourth annual report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue contains interesting and valuable tables, "showing the comparative and average weekly wages paid in the several States and sections for factory labor in the years 1867 and 1869; and for ordinary mechanical and agricultural or farm labor in the years 1861 and 1869; the cost of provisions, groceries, dry goods, house rent in the various manufacturing districts of the country in the years 1867 and 1869; and the comparative cost of building materials and labor in the years 1861 and 1869." The tables were prepared by Mr. Edward Young. He first shows an average decrease of the rates of wages paid in cotton mills in the United States, comparing the years 1867 and 1869, of 4 per cent. In spite of this decline, however, it appears that the weekly earnings of operatives in American cotton mills, omitting operatives, was $5 56, gold, in 1869, while in Great Britain the same year the average was but $3 80. The second table shows almost the same rate of decrease in the average wages paid to persons employed in woolen mills in the United States (3.92 per cent.), but at the same time wages advanced 24.36 per cent. (gold) beyond what were paid in England in 1867. In paper mills the average advance of rates paid in the United States in 1869, over those of England in 1867, was 82 per cent. The document does not continue to give general averages of industries, in default of which we select some of the rates paid to labor of different grades in the same manufacture. In the iron foundries and machine shops of New England weekly wages are averaged as follows:

	1867.	1869.
Iron moulders	$15 53	$16 73
Machinists, best	16 06	17 13
Machinists, interior	10 73	10 83
Boiler makers	15 73	16 50
Helpers	10 00	8 75
Flangers	19 00	18 00
Helpers	11 00	11 37
Pattern makers and carpenters	16 32	16 67
Turners	19 50	19 50

In the Middle States the weekly wages of the same class of laborers increased or decreased as follows: Iron moulders, decrease 9 cents per week; best machinists, 10 cents; inferior machinists, increase 74 cents; boiler makers, decrease 25 cents; helpers, decrease 11 cents; flangers, decrease $1; helpers, no change. In New England States the following changes occurred: The weekly wages of iron-moulders decreased $1 06 per week; those of best machinists $2 34; of inferior, $1 12. The statistics are given as to the other branches essentially in the same manner, a decrease being marked throughout the list. The average decrease throughout the United States was much smaller than in the Middle States alone, and the average of all wages paid in the iron foundries and machine shops of the country "is one cent per week higher than that paid in England."

A partial return showing the average weekly earnings of workmen in iron rolling mills of the United States exhibits the following changes:

	1869.	1869.
Puddlers, weekly wages	$29 32	$25 98
Puddlers' helpers	15 82	14 15
Shinglers	19 82	17 46
Forge rollers	36 00	30 40
Machinists	18 34	17 94
Laborers not in skilled work-men	9 49	9 49
Price per ton for puddling	7 25	6 25

The manufacture of clothing shows the following general average:

	1867.	1869.
Cutters of custom clothing, weekly wages	$24 21	$25 16
Do. of ready made do	19 19	19 14
Machine operators	6 60	6 60
Finishers	12 12	12 12

The following figures continue the comparison in other trades. They show the general average in the United States, also in the Pacific States and Territories, daily wages, without board:

	1870.	1869
Blacksmiths	$1 94	$2 82
Brick-layers, or masons	3 37	3 37
Cabinet makers	2 00	2 86
Coopers	1 92	2 86
Carpenters	1 92	2 91
Painters	1 95	2 88
Plasterers	2 00	3 00
Shoemakers	1 76	2 32
Stone cutters	3 62	3 62
Tailors	1 83	2 54
Tanners	1 87	2 73
Tinsmiths	1 97	2 80
Wheelwrights	1 99	2 87

The average increase in the daily wages paid these classes of labor above the rates of 1860 was, in Massachusetts, 59 per cent.; in Rhode Island, 58 per cent.; in Connecticut, 61; in New York, 63; in Pennsylvania, 60; in Maryland, 44; in Ohio, 48; in Indiana, 42; in Missouri, 32; in Kentucky

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATE,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER STRICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD G. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH M'ALEVY, Allegheny.
E. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. WILKINS, Wilkins.
PHYSICIAN,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

FRENCH AND PRUSSIAN ARMIES COMPARED.

In a German contemporary we find a comparison between the French and Prussian armies from the pen of General SIEMON. General SIEMON's military education and experience impart value as well as interest to his views, and we therefore cannot do better than give some account of them for the edification of our readers. The paper from which we draw is merely an extract from one of a series of essays in which certain opinions of the celebrated military historian, General JOMINI, were critically examined, and, in anticipation of a conflict between France and Prussia, the chances of success in favor of each respectively, were carefully weighed.

A great army, such as the army of France or Prussia, represents the spirit and character, the moral and physical qualities, and the advancement in the arts and sciences of the nation to which it belongs. If in any one or more of these respects, one nation has the advantage of the other, its army will possess the same superiority. On account of the general system of public instruction of which all are forced to make use, intelligence is more widely diffused in Prussia than in France. In the more universal development of industry, in manifold manufactures, in the various departments of engineering, in the existence of a good fleet and in the resources of skill and knowledge demanded by its necessities, France has the advantage of Prussia. In Prussia the army is "rooted and grounded" in the entire people. As all persons are represented in it, its will exists effectually distributed, so that among the rank and file are found men of all degrees of mental cultivation. Nothing like this is seen in the French army. In France, the usual mode of exemption by purchase and of exemption by substitution, the rank and file consist very largely of day laborers, of peasantry, and of people to whom poverty leaves no alternative to personal service. However, in the army thus constituted the most principle proclaimed by the first NAPOLEON with so much pride is still in force: the career is still open to talents. Private soldiers and subordinates, by valor and good conduct can raise themselves to be officers, while, in consequence of the unlimited arena of competition opened up in the higher positions of the profession, a great military society is formed in which the intellect and character, the knowledge and efficiency of all classes of the nation are represented. In the Prussian service, on the other hand, there are no such allurements to honorable ambition. Not only all the higher commands of the regular army and the militia (Landwehr) and all the staff appointments, but the positions of the subaltern officers in the standing army are held exclusively by members of the nobility.

In Prussia in accordance with absolute law the educated citizen is forced into the ranks of the Landwehr, where he serves without hope or chance of promotion. In France the same sort of person purchases his exemption and becomes a merchant or a banker, or a member of the civil service, or he enters the army as a conscript, where there is nothing to prevent him from becoming a general officer, or a Marshal of France, like LANNES and CAVIGNOLLE, and MACMAHON, and NEIL, and SOULT, and so many others whose lives belong to history.

In Prussia, by the admirable militia system, the entire population have been made familiar with the theory and practice of the military art. In France, also, military intelligence has not been entirely wanting and diffused by the frequent wars in which the country has been involved since the outbreak of the great revolution and especially by the subjugation of Algiers. In fact Africa has been the great practical military school of the nation. In Prussia the common soldier takes his school acquirements with him into the army; in France the corporal and the sergeant perform the duties of the schoolmaster also, and during the long term of service instruct the soldiers in the most necessary branches of knowledge.

There can be no doubt that the educated men in the ranks of the Prussian army exert upon their comrades a very important moral influence, an influence indispensably necessary in the Landwehr to maintain the spirit of the troops under the hardships of the march and the bivouac. A doctor and a lawyer, a philosopher, a philosopher, or a member of the civil service, may be a poor marksman or an awkward musketeer, but his patriotism, his pride and his principles enable him to bear the toils and trials of war with more cheerfulness than is displayed by the peasant or the day laborer. To a friend who consoled with J. G. FICHTE, over the hardships he had endured, the philosopher said, "adopt my principles, and you will get my legs to walk with."

General SIEMON thinks that Prussia enjoys a decided advantage over France in possessing a tougher and more vigorous population. This fact, if it be one, is in part derived from the Landwehr or militia system, which is believed to operate favorably upon the popular health. Persons rendered delicate by indoor life are recruited and strengthened by military exercise and life in the open air. And this superior physical strength of the Prussian soldier is expected to appear to great advantage, especially in the cavalry service. Who lives will see.

GERMANY.

Meetings have been already held by the Germans in many important places of the country for the purpose of expressing their feelings in reference to the impending conflict in Europe. In the reports of their proceedings we discover no recognition of the subdivisions of the great German family, no mention of Prussians as distinguished from Bavarian, or Saxon. They meet as people who speak the same language, and as having common hopes and fears in virtue of a common nationality. These meetings have been characterized by great unanimity as well as enthusiasm, so that if the feelings entertained by the Americano-Germans afford any clue to the feelings of their countrymen at home, there seems no reason to apprehend a lack of harmony among the German States in the coming encounter with France. However, as index or criterion of the prevailing sentiment in Germany, these meetings may be fallacious. Among the Germans in the cities Prussia is powerfully represented, and it is impossible to say to what extent a strictly Prussian feeling may have given tone to any one of these assemblies. Another important consideration is the unifying influence exerted upon Germans abroad by the result of the war of 1866. In the triumph of Sadowa every Teuton in a foreign country, from whatever section of Germany he may have sprung, was made to feel that he had a personal share. He read it in the foreign eyes around him which looked upon him with unwonted respect, and being beyond the reach of the local causes which made the Prussian triumph odious to his brothers and sisters at home, he did not hesitate to give in his adhesion to BISMARCK and his policy. But in Germany, in some of the smaller States absorbed by Prussia, and in others fearful of being absorbed, the horror excited by the Prussian contempt for hereditary right and the disgust excited by the heavier taxation and the military service exacted under the Prussian rule, were so intense that the defeat of Prussia on the field of Sadowa would have been hailed with delight. Recent tourists represent dissatisfaction, or even disgust with Prussia as very decided still. A few weeks ago we were told on good authority that in Southern Germany the notion of subjection to the Hohenzollerns was regarded with a degree of horror, while the encroachments of the family upon the ancient rights and liberties of the weaker German powers were denounced as the negation of all morality. Quite lately the *Saxon Gazette*, an influential paper published in Leipsic, referring to the Prussian project for tunnelling the St. Gothard, called on the French Government to resist it steadfastly as part of a scheme for Prussianizing Germany, and for the subjugation of Western Europe.

Of course we cannot pretend to say how strong these feelings of hostility to the Prussian domination may be. There are conflicting reports concerning the attitude assumed by the Southern Confederation toward the French. No doubt a great change has passed over Germany since the time when a Confederation of the Rhine existed under the protection of a French Emperor, and when German Princes held their crowns as gifts of his favor. No doubt much has been accomplished in the generation of a national German sentiment. We cannot, however, but think it reasonable to doubt whether the Southern States of Germany are even now ready *joyfully* to place themselves under the banners of Prussia, even to secure victory over Frenchmen. But a few days will probably remove all doubts on the matter. As Americans we can have no partisan feelings to be gratified or wounded by either issue, and sincerely desire the good of the great German peoples, whether they become one, or continue many.

FRANCE.

Various opinions are expressed by the American newspapers regarding the state of feeling in France on the subject of the war. With respect to the attitude of an overwhelming majority of the French people towards the conflict in which they are involved we fancy that there is no good reason to be in doubt. The friends of the empire who at the election or the eighth of May voted *yes* on the *plebiscite*, doubtless approve the decisive step taken by their Government, and, with few, if any exceptions, are prepared to sustain the war with their blood and treasure. Very many of these imperialists probably give it their sanction for no better reason than because it is the act of the man in whose sagacity they confide and to whom first entrusted the destinies of their country. To the greater number, however, the causes of the war seem sufficient to justify the measure. The feeling is general among them that France has lost her ancient dignity and influence in Europe, and to recover the position appears to so grand and martial a people an object worthy of whatever sacrifices it may require. But we doubt not that the war seems to many to be more than re-establishment on the ground which has been lost. By the union of so many German States under the Prussian crown, they have felt that their independence was endangered, and hence the positive public proclaimed by the mere possibility of an increase of German ascendancy through the candidature of Prince LEOPOLD. The simple fact that such a proposition was seriously entertained by Prussia, though known to be deeply offensive to France, proved that the work of aggrandizement was still in progress. On these grounds, the war is surely popular with the great mass of the nation.

Undue importance is attached by some to the hostility of M. THIERS to the action of the Government. For a good while his influence with his countrymen has been an almost insignificant one. We cannot, however, but think it reasonable to doubt whether the Southern States of Germany are even now ready *joyfully* to place themselves under the banners of Prussia, even to secure victory over Frenchmen. But a few days will probably remove all doubts on the matter. As Americans we can have no partisan feelings to be gratified or wounded by either issue, and sincerely desire the good of the great German peoples, whether they become one, or continue many.

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HOW THE COURT HOUSE RING JOBS.

The latest little operation of the Court House Ring, required over two years to hatch, so we see that pleasing the public money takes labor and time. What gave opportunity for it in the first place was that two or three of the mortgage indexes in the Recorder's office had become defaced by constant and long usage, and consequently needed reasonably little matter of thinking had always to be done. This little index job, however, is not so excessive as some others. It only abstracts from the tax payers about twenty-five thousand dollars beyond what the same work could have been done for if it had been let to the lowest instead of the highest bidder. As we have said, the concocting of this little job had to be carefully nursed for over two years. The reason why it had to be so nursed was that the general law, when dockets or indexes were to be copied or repaired, bids had to be invited, and before a contract was awarded it had to be approved by the District Court. Under this act the bids for the present job were advertised for and put in over two years ago. Some of these bids were as low as forty-five cents and fifty and sixty cents per page, while Mr. WILLIAMS's bid was upwards of two dollars. The lower bidders offered freehold security to perform the work perfectly and according to contract, but the Commissioners threw the business in hand awarded the job to Mr. WILLIAMS at this higher figure, and the contract was then submitted to the District Court for its approval. It was just before Judge MCCANDLESS left the bench of that Court, and he expressed it as his opinion that, however well disposed he might be to oblige Mr. WILLIAMS's friends, he could not, in the face of such a glaring difference in the bids, approve the contract. Judge HAMPTON was of the same mind, and the Court held out and withstood all the pressure brought to bear upon it, and the ring found it hopeless to persist. They then, in order to get around the Court, slipped down to Harrisburg last winter and got a little bill put through, to dispense with the approval of the Court in awarding contracts. Mr. WILLIAMS being on hand in some office or other, put it through. Whether the biddings were opened again under the new act we don't know, but as to the former proceedings and biddings and Judge WILLIAMS's refusal to approve it, we know all about that, and would refer to Judge WILLIAMS himself for particulars.

So the public will perceive that this indexing job was an ingeniously laid, forecordained by the Court House Ring, assisted by a neat piece of special legislation.

Has the idea of dividing the Republicans of Allegheny been abandoned by the Ring and is this the reason the "organ" ignores the question entirely? When the question whether there should be another ticket was first put, the attempt was made to pooh-pooh it down, and treat the Reformers and their ticket as of no account. But that style of treating the question, like the "organ's" mode of referring to the Reformers at the outset as "whelps," seems to have been abandoned. To cease to stimulate such a large body of the most influential Republicans and respectable citizens in the manner the "organ" did, was a good sign. To cease to call them "whelps" and sneer at them as nobodys was something to be noted in the interest of decency. The truth is, the Ring and their "organ" came to find out that the Reformers were too numerous and too respectable to badespised, and the tune was changed; and so, too, the sooner they make up their minds, if they have not already done so, that the Republican ticket must not be disregarded, the better will it be for them and the party. The truth is, the people are with the Reform movement, and the ticket suits them exactly. It may not suit the Ring, but they must be prepared with a reason for putting another in the field, if they expect to get votes for it. Although the question has been pressed more than ten days, no one has pretended to give the shadow of a reason why another Republican ticket should be brought into the field. Why should true, earnest Republicans consent to stand as candidates against the nominees already before the party? Why, if it to be a candidate, will consent thus to be used to distract the party and give success to the enemy? The cry of regularity is raised, as though to reform the outrageous abuses in the affairs of the party and county is not always "regular." It is "regular" to turn our conventions into bar gardens, cheat the public and falsify the records, "mark" its candidates who lack half a score of votes and "mark" out candidates who with honesty would have votes to spare; it is "regular" to parcel out the offices for the pensioning of hacks, make brokerage of the public patronage, invent all sorts of plundering jobs, and debauch the public with an administration of the license system against which all classes cry out in shame and horror,—all this is "regular," but when a sincere, open and earnest attempt to reform these abuses is made it is pronounced "irregular," and for that reason must be put down! How long will Republicans be led by the nose, and for the sake of regularity submit to wrongs against reason and conscience? How many Republicans are there who will pretend to justify another ticket? Let the Ring test the question, if they are desperate enough, and they will find themselves in a minority wretchedly insignificant.

Should the struggle between France and Prussia precipitate Europe into a general war, as is now not improbable, an extra session of Congress will follow at an early day. The precipitate adjournment is generally deplored by the press as paying too little heed to the suggestions of the President and the admonitions of a great exigency. The great mercantile, and consequently the financial affairs of the nation, are directly and vitally concerned,—a fact which failed to arrest the attention of Congress. Such is our opportunity of peril—perhaps both—the fact to which General GRANT properly called the attention of Congress without, however, arresting it for an instant. That France chooses to make war for the purpose of playing a great game, no doubt need be entertained. The Emperor has taken Spain under his protection—protection of a kind which vultures give to lambs,—at least this aspect of the case is sufficiently prominent to suggest that it is not at all improbable that the game set on foot in Mexico will be undertaken in Cuba. The friendship he has for Spain is such as lends coloring to the probability that he may at any moment undertake to appropriate Cuba, which makes sufficiently apparent the short sightedness of the administration's policy toward the revolution in the island, and the reasons why Congress should not have run away with such precipitancy. No one will for a moment doubt what our policy should be, in case NAPOLEON discloses such a purpose as we have suggested. Simply we cannot permit him to execute it, if we can prevent him. We cannot permit France to gain a footing on Cuba. To many it has for some time been apparent that even with peace in Europe, Cuba would not long be held in her past or present relations with Spain, and that therefore the United States should prepare to become the protector of our near neighbor. This view is vastly strengthened by the present European outlook. It is in this aspect that the just opening war in Europe has a special interest for us, and renders an extra session of Congress quite probable.

All expectation of hurling the deb[illegible] for the present vanish with the appearance of marching armies in Europe. His calculations in this regard having been upset, the Secretary of the Treasury will have enough on his hands growing out of the consequences. It will require all his vigilance to keep an eye on the financial affairs of the world and guard our country against the consequences of the violent fluctuations which may be reasonably looked for. The first spasm over, he will more than likely find it easy sailing. The sudden movement in the gold market will require some exertions on his part, as also the decline of American securities at home and abroad; but he will be assisted by an increased animation in most departments of business, which is likely to be imparted by the war, especially should it be protracted. There certainly is as much reason to suppose that unemployed foreign capital will seek our securities, as, when the first tremor is over, that they will be rushed back upon us. Of one thing there is even now absolute certainty: a bold demand for our products, for which vast sums will be distributed throughout our country, which, in turn, will stimulate every department of trade and manufactures, give employment to labor, and produce general briskness. Of this much we may feel tolerably assured, whether the war be long or short, for this year the crops of Europe are short, while ours is at least fair, all of which will have a brisk movement at high rates. So much capital as will be drawn out to purchase and move the impending crops cannot be set adrift without imparting a certain favorable influence, notwithstanding the high prices we will have to pay for our breadstuffs. In business activity Mr. BOUTWELL will receive support, for it will insure a sustaining volume of inflowing taxes where with to keep up his monthly exhibits. Whether the war in Europe will have more than a temporary effect on his finances, is a question which he will find time to consider. Manifestly it is one of no little importance.

The death of M. PIETRI-PARADOL, the new French Minister, will cause profound regret throughout the country. He entered upon the duties of his high position in Washington with the best favorable prepossessions of the American people. As he was known to have opposed the financial policy by which they had been justly offended, he was looked upon as the representative of the French nation whose relations with the United States have always been friendly. It will probably not be easy to find a person equally distinguished and equally in sympathy with American institutions to take his place as the Minister of the French Emperor in Washington. By many of the prominent members of the party with which PIETRI-PARADOL had been longest identified, he was much blamed for accepting office under the Imperial Government. By some he was charged with having sacrificed principle to ambition, and it is not impossible that such feelings as this, the propriety of his course, misgivings, perhaps, intensified by the knowledge first received on his arrival in this country, that France had been pledged by the Government he served into war without sufficient cause, may have been a part of the overwhelming burden of care and trouble under which his mind gave way.

That, however, is a mere conjecture which, perhaps, ought not to be hazarded in the entire absence of corroborative facts. For if some of his former party friends condemned his acceptance of office, many of them expressed their approval and declared that as Minister in Washington, he was emphatically the right man in the right place, an English expression quoted and applied by EDMUND ABOUT, a brother journalist, to indorse the propriety of the appointment.

One of the immediate effects of the war will be the reduction at least one half of our summer travel to Europe, for pleasure. Ex-soldiers desirous of seeing the country they do it, adventurers in search of employment, and a certain kind of uneasy characters, always on hand for a scrimmage, to say nothing of Frenchmen and Germans returning to take a hand in the fight, will to some extent take the place of mere pleasure seekers and tourists. The result will be that some millions of money, which otherwise would be expended abroad, will be kept at home to help swell the lengthened out Income Tax.

The Reform movement is right onward. It has the hearty sympathy of the mass of the people, and the excellent ticket which has been placed in the field will receive the prompt support of thousands who have yet spoken no word and made no sign. The movement has already accomplished much. It has done what it was asserted could not be done, to wit: rendered bad nominations so perilous that no convention or set of men will hereafter dare to indulge in the recreation of making them. Already do we hear of the Ring swinging round to the position occupied by the Reformers; and here we wish to place on record this prediction: The August Convention will not dare to continue the infamous "marking" system in making nominations, but will be compelled to select candidates by open nominations. It will not dare to "put through" the "slate" that was made out a month ago. It will be compelled to drop the candidates the Ring had agreed on, and make concessions to public sentiment, which, but for the Reformers would be resisted to the last. So unanimously are the declarations contained in the resolutions of the Reform Convention supported by the party, that the August Convention will not dare to fall an inch below the line there laid down. Already are the "Ring" whipped, as any one will understand who observes the signs of the times. Not only do these things reward Reformers for their past efforts, but they encourage them to continue them with renewed energy.

One month ago the Ring had made out their slate for the ensuing nominations. It took about ten days for the Reform movement to smash it into more than ten thousand pieces. The leaders have ever since been busy putting each piece on the track, knowing very well that their nomination would be certain destruction. But the Ring are the Ring still; will make up concessions but those they are compelled to make, and will resume their old ways the moment the public gaze is withdrawn, as the plundering jobs at the Court House plainly show. They must be driven from power, the offices must be placed in honest hands, and reform, in substance as well as in words, worked out. Even while driven before the powerful public sentiment created by the reform movement, the ring are deep in jobs. It required the most rigid mandate of the Court to free the City Treasury from their clutches; and with professions of reform on their lips they were even then engaged in stuffing the Court House Ring, and probably an Ingine, for the benefit of the Court House Ring. It will never do to trust them, however free they are with their professions and promises. But for them no one would ever think of nominating a second Republican ticket, and they would never think of it but for the spoils they hope to win. Down with the Ring!

Through other telegraphic dispatches from Europe within the last few days have been read with greater emotion, perhaps, than the announcement of greater interest than the announcement from Berlin of the 19th instant, that "private property on the high seas will be exempted from seizure by Prussian ships, without regard to reciprocity." No more striking indication has lately been given that the world is really advancing in civilization. The meaning of the last clause of the dispatch we suppose to be that whatever France may do, Prussia will not seize private property. The credit of having taken this important step in mitigation of the evils of war, belongs to the German belligerent with whom most of the world was already predisposed to sympathize, and surely KING WILLIAM will not suffer by the act. No doubt it will be reciprocated by France. An important result of the policy to the United States is that it permits the usual and regular transmission of the mails on the vessels hitherto employed in the service, and also the continued transit to and from passengers. In this manner those mortally inclined Germano-Americans and Franco-Americans who wish to become combatants beyond the sea will find their wishes facilitated.

One of the most striking contrasts that "Indian Hall," the Grand Central hotel, Fifth avenue, will cost $750,000, instead of $80,000, as originally estimated, and think this is exorbitant, especially since its occupants' annual rental through the next quarter of a century. The Postal survey and the Smithsonian Institution will send out one or two scientific men with Captain C. F. Hall, and they will immediately begin studies in thoroughly preparatory for the duties they are to undertake.

Kansas City has 17,345 population.

Miss Ida Keasly, of South Bend, Ind., purposes to study medicine in the Law Department of Michigan University next term.

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There are several applications daily for the admission of patients to the Illinois hospital for the insane.

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The French people having been granted the right to petition to the Corps Legislatif, petitions in favor of the proposition to ask the abolition of the further building of railroads, because they exercise a pernicious effect on rural industry, are numerous. The object of the petitioners is to confine railroads to non-existing districts, because the majority of travelers indulge in the word.

The new Bible in circulation among the Chinese, in the Mandarin dialect, has caused a great excitement, extending even to the Imperial Court. Two hundred were printed at one time in 1859, with $50,000 contributed—a number only exceeded by London and Paris.

Rather than lie in a bed on such a hot night as Saturday, the people of the Eleventh, Twelfth and Seventeenth wards, of New York, turned out on the sidewalks with drawers and night shirts on, and pillows leaning against the walls or railings.

A school committeeman, not over a thousand miles from Newark, in making some remarks at the close of an examination of a school, thus complimented and criticised the scholars: "You read well, and you spell well, but you don't cut it still."

The Dickens horn in their grasp for gain advertised Lady Hall's ghost to be said in August.

A Keokuk storekeeper fastens his goods up with long blankets, on which are painted his advertisements.

Washington diplomatic circles are excited over the appointment of Senor Don Manuel Aspiroz, Mexican Consul, and probably an Envoy, to Don Mauricio Lopez Roberts, the Spanish Minister.

Professor Angell, of Vermont University, is a recent witness brought to light the fact that in the early days of the Chinese immigration many were shipped to this country on labor contracts similar to those which are so earnestly protested against in the case of the Chinese.

There is little nothing being done in railway companies failed in the last session of Congress. Among other measures pending at the close of the session, and which failed to pass, were the Appropriation bill, the New York and Northern Railroad bill, the Northern Pacific Railroad scheme, the Mediterranean and Oriental Steamship project, the Commercial Navigation bill, the Steam Boiler bill, the bill to relieve the members of Congress from importunity, the bill to abolish polygamy in the Territory of Utah, the Postal Telegraph bill, and several schemes for laying ocean cables. Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service Reform measure also failed.

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President

Weekly Commercial.

SLAVE NEWS.

In Weeks county, during the present harvest, Miss Watson, a delicate young lady of sixteen years, cradled in a single day, from the twenty-five acres of wheat and barley owned by her father, one acre and seventy-two rods in a little less than seven hours.

At Williamsburg last week, a little boy named Cook fell into the canal while fishing, and was rescued from drowning by a lad named Cornwell. The latter, it was said, swam out to the rescue, and, as it is, was going down for the third time, when a fellow-boatman succeeded in saving Hoosier lad's life.

Bethlehem has a fine engine built in England in 1836. It was brought from that country to this, and is still in working order.

To escape the police, Victoria Linton, a colored girl, jumped from a third story window of a house in Cincinnati on Sunday evening. By the time she struck the ground, the police had left. Victoria then ran into a cabbage patch, where she was found by a neighbor.

The Harrisburg Street Passenger Railway has been ordered before the grand jury as a nuisance.

Amos Roberts, of Doylestown, recently tried on a charge of selling liquor without a license, pleaded not guilty to 107 counts, and was fined $100 and costs on Monday last.

Mrs. Mary, an aged lady residing in West Fallowfield, Chester county, was found dead in her bed on Saturday morning. Reason is supposed to be that she died of natural causes, as she was in good health on Friday evening.

We have been informed that a new public well soon be established in New Castle, to be called the *Lawrence Guardian*. It will be edited by Capt. S. C. Dill, recently connected with *The Lawrence Journal*. Capt. Dill is a good man in that town. The new paper will be "Independent." Success to it. Its first number will appear about the 1st of August.

On the 11th instant, the venerable William Cox Ellis and wife, of Derry, Lycoming county, celebrated the golden anniversary of their marriage. Their children and friends to the number of fifty assembled and were present.

Nancy Stewart and Nancy Rains, who have been living together in Reading for a number of years, had a fight on Saturday night, the latter on Monday, and last night each.

The Lewisburg *Journal* is responsible for the story that a saloon-keeper near that place filled a keg, and then proceeded to devour her self, leaving but a small portion of it.

A young woman named Freeman, of Spring Brook township, Berks county, fell from a moving train on Saturday, met with a fatal accident in getting out to the platform of the car, and died in a few minutes. She was on her way to Reading to visit her parents, and was about to leave the train when the accident occurred.

An improved plow of mechanician exhibition at Lancaster. It consists of a number of small flanges and imitation knives, &c., &c., with a small thoroughfare about as large as a medium sized wafer. The flanges are supposed to cut the weeds, and when they come to an edge, another pushing plow, a small one in the rear of the main plow, cuts a round somewhat in the shape of tennis, out of which it is said to fall a fine pulverization of soil, embracing the weeds, which are supposed to be destroyed by the action of the sun. The cats and horses are put in motion by clockwork, which is operated underneath by the feet of the driver. The inventor is a resident of Lancaster county, and the machine is now being exhibited at the fair.

An iron-hulled Methodist Church, at New Haven, was deliberately, systematically and successfully assisted, on last Saturday afternoon, by people who did the work that they had been "called" to perform.

There is no lack of living in Springfield township, Fayette county, at the advanced age of ninety-two years, who has never smoked a cigar or chewed a plug.

The Lawrence *Journal* says: *The law has always been considered an example of indecision, but the Westmoreland township bar is a notable exception. Court has been in session here this week of a case belonging to Mr. T. Hughes, of the above township, which has been on the docket for a long time. Includes, Saturday, while and twice before. It has finally either been settled, which are now doing confidently.*

The Odd Fellows and Good Templars of Potsdam, Center contemplate the erection of buildings for the use of their respective orders.

John Kreps, of Juniata township, Perry county, left the cutting grain in the field, on Saturday afternoon, and went to the house to fill with cherries. He had eaten a few handfuls of the fruit, and died the following day. He had eaten very heartily of cherries all the season, which caused his intestines.

Miss Ella Brown, aged thirteen years, a member of the Union Sabbath School of Tarentum, on the Allegheny, a portion of her class three months, committed to memory 1,650 verses in the New Testament. The number of verses in the New Testament is 7,959, so that she has learned much more than one half of that part of the Bible.

John Hoover, of Cherry township, Venango county, was found drowned near Hickory, Friday.

The *Scranton Republican* says: Last (Friday) evening a boy aged about six years, son of a man named Forbes, a coal miner, living in Woodville, was sent by his father to a store for drink, into the cellar with a bottle of whisky which it was his father's custom to keep in the cellar and in some way the boy got hold of the bottle and drank. His body was found about twelve o'clock, when he was lifeless.

Mrs. Polly Spicker, of Stony Creek Somerset county, fell down and instantly expired on the 16th inst.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of West Chester, celebrated her centennial birthday on the 7th inst. She is still hale and hearty, with a memory and intellect unimpaired.

John Gruber, a citizen of North Heidelberg township, Berks county, was killed on Thursday last by the falling in of an embankment at a stone quarry in which he was at work.

Wellington Poff, a resident of Reading, has been missing since the 6th inst. He married, about a year ago, a woman named Lochista Baxter, who had at the time another husband living, named Sellers. Poff returned to Reading on the 3d inst., after an absence of seven days, and it is said that Sellers murdered him by Sellers and the brother of his wife, Michael Baxter.

Bernard Binder, a German, of Conemaugh borough, Cambria county, was suffocated by foul gas from a coke pool on the 5th inst.

A gentleman in Carbon county was attacked by a lot of black snakes the other day. He showed fight and killed five, whose aggregate length was over twenty-five feet.

The latest freak of nature is a calf born in Mercer county, without any hair except a little tuft on the end of its tail.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY, July 20.

There is a good local demand for money and good paper is readily discounted at reasonable rates.

The New York stock market to-day has been weak and irregular, suffering a decline of 1 to over 2 per cent. Fort Wayne, on account of being held largely in foreign markets, experienced a decline 2½; Wabash declined to 87½; Pacific Mail to 52½; Northwestern common and Michigan Southern experienced a decline of 2 to 3; Cleveland and Pittsburgh fell to 85, a decline of 1½ per cent.; Michigan Central also experienced a decline of 1 per cent; Quicksilver 43½, preferred 58½; and Western Union has gained a fraction and is now at 90½, selling at 90¾ at the close.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now in possession of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, and will in future operate it.

The gold market to-day was firm and steady. The opening figure was 112½, a decline of ⅛ on the closing quotations of yesterday. The premium during the day was at 112½@112⅝, selling finally at 112¾, and closed firm and steady at 112¾.

The *New York Evening Post* of yesterday attributes the advance of gold on that day to the large demand from Europe, for the benefit of which all gold offered in the street was bought up. It had been very heavily offered in the morning, and had the bottom very clear. It had sold very heavily, at the opening, and had the bottom very clear. It had sold very heavily, at the opening, and had the bottom very clear. It had sold very heavily, at the opening

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

TERMS:

One copy, per year $2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

FRANCE AND BISMARCK.

In the tremendous conflict in which France and Prussia are at length involved American sympathy is evidently with the latter power. The fact is so manifest as to be beyond dispute, nor are the reasons difficult to find which account for the direction of our good wishes. We almost forget France in the controversy, look upon LOUIS NAPOLEON as one of the parties interested, and of course desire to witness the defeat and overthrow of a despot who destroyed the liberties of his own country and endeavored to form a combination for the ruin of our national life. Then *for* some years BISMARCK's policy has commanded the approval as his success has won the admiration of most Americans. Exulting in the achievements of the Prussian Count as the triumphant antagonist of the French Emperor in the field of diplomacy, our admiration was not lessened, our gratification was not mitigated by sympathy for others who suffered by them, nor yet by any misgivings as to the real character of his work, or as to its ultimate effects. As his success appeared to us to involve the humiliation of LOUIS NAPOLEON on the one hand, we identified it with the exaltation of the Prussian people on the other hand, and the latter result was naturally as gratifying to us as the former. Their aggrandizement was the aggrandizement of Protestantism and progress. With these prepossessions in favor of Prussia and against the Emperor of the French, we quite unavoidably side with the former in the war which has begun. But in our Prussian partisanship we are perhaps in danger of failing to do justice to the other side. In the great conflict the French people will, no doubt, heartily support their Emperor in the belief that they are fighting for a righteous and sufficient cause. And that we may understand the spirit which animates them, it is our duty to "put ourselves in their place," or to try to survey the situation from their point of view. It would appear to be our duty to forget for a while our cause of quarrel with the Emperor, and to regard the great French nation as one of the parties whose fortunes are at hazard in the impending shock of arms. With some show of reason a Frenchman may say that France, rather than Prussia, is entitled to American sympathy. The predominant and pervading principle of American institutions is equality. France was the first country to recognize and make the principle effective in Europe—and in France it is as firmly established to-day as it is in America. The empire has at length acknowledged the people as the source of all authority, and their voice as supreme, and by the *plebiscite* it has been placed upon a strictly popular basis. Prussia, on the other hand, is the stronghold of right divine royalism and feudal aristocracy. The Hohenzollerns are the very embodiment of these antiquated institutions. Whatever concessions have been made to the people, whatever recognition of popular rights, have been extorted by force. Even at the present day FREDERICK the Second is looked upon as the incarnation of the Brandenburg spirit, one of the most unmitigated tyrants that ever lived. His successors do not govern like him, simply because they dare not. To these Hohenzollerns the Prussian nobility are devoted. The abject submission with which they receive their behests, the reverential awe with which they look up to their King are sentiments which the most loyal English Tories have professed their utter inability to comprehend. During all the early years of his public career, Count BISMARCK was one of the most exemplary of the young Prussian nobles in his devotion to the Court. His submissive loyalty was a model to all *Junkerdom*. At length his shrewdness enabled him to discover that the times had changed, and that new tactics were required—and he became the head of the movement which has procured him so much renown. Every one knows the outlines at least of the wonderful history. The Count became the most distinguished statesman in Europe. But it ought to be well understood that he is just as far from being a friend of the people now as in the first years of his political activity. He is as hostile as ever to the extension of popular rights. He is as devoted as ever to the House of Brandenburg. In fact, the aim of all his intrigues and toils has been to exalt the Hohenzollern dynasty, and to convert the King of Prussia into the Emperor of Germany. To accomplish his object it is absolutely certain that the Count has repeatedly disregarded the principles of morality which even men of the world and diplomatists are accustomed to consider as sacred. Truth has no place in his ethical code, except as an article of utility—and it is alleged that he owed one or two of his triumphs over LOUIS NAPOLEON to the dexterous audacity with which he used the "lie direct," thus imitating the greatest man of the royal house in whose interest the deception was practiced.

Naturally these schemes for the aggrandizement of the King of Prussia have been watched with anxiety by France. Had no such schemes been on foot, the selection of a German Prince as King of Spain would have created a storm of excitement in that country. History proves that it must have become a cause of quarrel. But when we remember the gradual though rapid progress of Prussia during the last few years, and the enthronement of one of its princes in the Danubian provinces, it is not surprising that France has been agitated. People speak of the candidature of LEOPOLD as being only a pretext for the war, and of the abrupt violence with which France has treated the subject. But we forget that as soon as the announcement of Prince LEOPOLD's nomination was made, every one at once recognized the hand of BISMARCK, and spoke of the affair as an another instance of his success in getting the better of the French Emperor. For years now the world has been looking upon the contest between the Count and the Emperor as upon a game between two well matched players. It was a game of intrigue, doubtless, more or less unscrupulous on both sides, and the French appear to have been frightened as well as mortified by the uniform gains of the German. The game has at length ended in war. The French are sufficiently ambitious, and would rejoice in extending their boundary to the Rhine; but they seem to have become really alarmed for their own safety in view of the enhancement of the Prussian power and in anticipation of a close union betwixt it and Spain. In any just apprehension of the subject, then much of the responsibility for the war must rest upon Count BISMARCK, of whose intrigues for the aggrandizement of his royal master, it is the direct result. By the war the cause of freedom in Europe will, we trust, be advanced, but whether more effectually by the triumph of France or of Prussia, is a question not easily answered. A blessed result of its bloodshed and havoc would be the lesson of the superiority of popular government, in which dynastic intrigues are impossible.

THE WAR AND OURSELVES.

Absolute neutrality will not be able to secure us against very important consequences from the conflict between France and Prussia. Connected as are all the nations of the civilized world with one another, whatever much affects one of them is felt by the others. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it. War being the greatest moral convulsion to which a people is subject, its effects extend with greater or less intensity to all the nations associated in the bonds of intercourse—and neither its educational nor its demoralizing influences are confined within the limits of the immediate parties to the conflict. Hence the mere sympathy enlisted and the discussion provoked in this country by a European war, are certain to make a deep impression upon the American people. Every one knows how powerfully the people of Europe were affected by watching the progress and discussing the events of our recent civil war. It was a vast practical school in which the principles of republicanism were taught and exemplified in a very amazing manner, and all foreigners became pupils who willingly or unwillingly were forced to learn important lessons. In turn, Europe has become the school now, and we have become the pupils. The people of the United States, under the tuition afforded, can hardly fail to make valuable progress in the knowledge required by their position. At any rate, the close of the war, we may be sure, will not leave us on the same moral and intellectual level on which its beginning has found us. But however important this aspect of the great war may be, it is not the relation in which many will consider it as most interesting to us. Probably few have yet begun to collect their thoughts and concentrate their attention upon the scene of combat with the purpose of moral or æsthetical improvement. Perhaps to most readers the very suggestion seems exceedingly prosy, if not ridiculous. Doubtless a more interesting question is the pecuniary or commercial side of the subject, as whether the war just inaugurated shall continue for a longer or a shorter period, it can hardly fail to affect our material interests. The subject is, however, somewhat complicated; and, though in accordance with well established economical laws, we are able confidently to anticipate certain industrial and commercial disturbances, there is great room for conjecture and difference of opinion in regard to actual results.

War is wasteful; the nations engaged in it consume much more largely than in peace, and both directly and indirectly destroy the products of labor in the form of food and clothing. At the same time great multitudes who were engaged in the work of production, suspend their labor. The consequence is a sudden increase in the demand for articles of necessity, contemporaneously with the diminution in the number of producers. The deficiency must be supplied from without by the nations not involved in the war; a necessity which at present holds out to the traders of this country the prospect of a first rate market in France and Germany for the articles needed or consumed by the belligerents. In fact, not only the countries immediately in conflict, but the neighboring countries in danger of becoming involved in convulsion, are likely to present a condition of things susceptible of being utilized by the merchants and speculators of a land *so remote* as the United States from the region disturbed. From this point of view, the European turmoil may seem a pecuniary blessing to us. But on the other hand, there may be great drawbacks. Both the nations at war and those who look forward to the possibility of complications with one or the other of them, are eagerly providing funds, upon which everything depends. Money must be secured at whatever sacrifice, and the consequence is the utmost zeal in procuring it. The markets are flooded, as the phrase is, with secret as well as open loans. Representatives of various governments pay diligent court to the capitalists, and make them the most tempting offers—while in many cases patriotism or partisanship hurries to the aid of the power in need, especially if its credit has never been tainted by repudiation or defalcation. Interest that was thought satisfactory in ordinary times seems paltry in the presence of the necessity, and capital is withdrawn for more profitable investment. Investors will remember how, during the short war of 1866, the United States bonds held in Europe were thrown upon the market and their value reduced, while the value of gold went swiftly up as much as thirty per cent. At present, however, the amount of American paper held in Europe must be nearly or quite double what was held then, and consequently much greater financial disturbance may perhaps be expected as the result of the transfer. Fall in the value of our bonds, rise in the value of gold, and fluctuations in the value of greenbacks and National bank notes may perhaps be expected during the continuance of the war. But various compensations will doubtless be found to attend these evils.

The increase of trade already mentioned must count for much in the estimate of the situation. Then there are possibilities in the future which may put quite a new face on things. Even the permanent depreciation of United States bonds cannot be considered as a matter of certainty. Our credit is better and more to be trusted than it was in 1866, and most of the European holders of our securities by retaining them may choose to keep their money safe beyond the reach of the disturbances by which they are surrounded—and it is not impossible that much of the unemployed capital of Europe, may for the same reason seek the same investment.

WHO ARE THE DISORGANIZERS—AGAIN.

In our issue of Thursday we gave to the public a plain, unvarnished statement of the facts, showing how the United States Senatorship had been bartered off by the Allegheny delegation in January, 1869—how the interests of Allegheny county had been betrayed at the instigation of SIMON CAMERON by certain well known individuals who are now howling loudest about disruption and disorganization. The "organ" of yesterday admits that "if this charge were based upon fact, it might have *some* weight." "Some weight!" Very little, however, in the judgment of the "organ." "But those who have the best means of knowing declare there is not a word of truth in it." Those who have the best means of knowing the truth or falsity of the charge are *on trial now* before the people of Allegheny, and have a right to a hearing. Some of "those who have the best means of knowing" have already made their defense in the columns of the "organ." That the Republicans of Allegheny county—that the whole people of Pennsylvania, may see these defenses and ponder it—that out of their own mouths shall their condemnation be spoken, we reproduce every word of it below:

"It is well known that there were two candidates in this county for United States Senator, both of whom were held in high esteem by their respective friends. Much bitterness was manifested privately in the contest, but no public scandal was allowed to occur. As soon as the Legislature assembled, the scene of conflict was transferred from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg. The Allegheny county delegation held a meeting in the room of one of the Senators, and at the suggestion of one of the candidates a secret ballot was had for the purpose of testing which had the greater strength. The gentleman who suggested this course fancied that if it did not appear after the vote was taken that he had a majority he would retire from the contest. Mr. Graham was opposed to a secret ballot, and spoke openly, declaring that he would vote for Mr. Marshall as long as his name was mentioned in connection with that office. Mr. Marshall, also declared, publicly, his preference for Mr. Marshall, while Colonel Ewett voted for Mr. Moorhead. For the ballot withdrawn and the members of the delegation were cast, no one knows, we believe, to this day; except that two of them must have voted for Mr. Marshall, and three for Mr. Moorhead, for the latter had the majority, and it was found that the delegation were equally divided between the two candidates. At once it became well known. Mr. Moorhead retired from the contest, and the next morning Mr. Marshall withdrew his name. There was neither barter nor sale here. On the contrary, some of the friends of the respective candidates gave the most positive assurance that they would vote for no others as long as their names were before the Legislature. This shows there was no ignoring the claims of Allegheny county to the United States Senatorship. When the candidates withdrew their names the delegation, of course, could not vote for them. Those who now complain of 'barter and sale' evinced the most determined desire to defeat Mr. Marshall, and Senator Graham was charged with being concerned for his election."

This is the whole defense, and we have but few comments to make upon it. In what it does state, and in what it conceals, it is the feeblest, sorriest effort at exculpation that has ever fallen under our notice.

1. It appears that the delegation made no effort to agree, and had no meeting for that purpose before going to Harrisburg.

2. They had but one meeting at Harrisburg at the instance of one of the candidates, and voted by *secret* ballot.

As only one of the candidates (General MOORHEAD) went to Harrisburg, and did not arrive there until two days before the caucus, this single meeting must have been held not more than *two* days, more probably *one* day, before the general caucus met. It is not known to this day how *five* of the eight voted. *This was the earnest effort made to secure the Senatorship for Allegheny county.*

3. Mr. GRAHAM and Major MORGAN openly voted for Mr. MARSHALL, the former declaring that he would stand by Mr. MARSHALL as long as his name was mentioned in connection with the Senatorship; while Colonel EWETT voted for Mr. MOORHEAD. The latter withdrew at once and the former the next morning. Query. Had CAMERON's scheme to make Mr. GRAHAM U. S. Senator in order to have *two* votes in the Senate instead of one been given up as a failure *before* this manifestation of pertinacity? Let some one of "those who have the best means of knowing" tell us. "Colonel EWETT voted for Mr. MOORHEAD." Was he for him? If so, why was it that the Pittsburgh friends of General MOORHEAD—present in large numbers—were unable to obtain any satisfactory response from Colonel EWETT? Why was it that he could never give them even an interview, except in the presence of the gentleman who *was to be made State Treasurer?* General MOORHEAD withdrew on the advice of his friends, who had not been in Harrisburg six hours before they saw that neither he nor MARSHALL was to be seriously supported by the delegation—that Allegheny county was simply sold out, as we said the other day. Mr. MOORHEAD himself was the last to lose confidence in some of "those who have the best means of knowing" what transpired. No other person from Pittsburgh had any confidence that any effort was being made or would be made by the delegation to secure the Senatorship.

The truth is, Col. EWETT was for himself and *his master* in this contest, and has his reward in the office he now holds, obtained for him by SIMON CAMERON. Mr. GRAHAM was for himself and *his master* and not for Mr. MARSHALL. Neither served nor thought of serving the county they represented. No eunuch ever served Eastern despot with more humility and subservilency than that with which these Senators from Allegheny county obeyed the decrees and anticipated the wishes of their *master*, SIMON CAMERON.

That the nomination ultimately fell upon a man so pure, able and good as JOHN SCOTT is no excuse for the treachery of our delegation under the leadership of the two Senators. CAMERON was forced to agree to SCOTT, and of course our Senators were prepared to follow their chief. JOHN SCOTT owes them no thanks.

The conspiracy against GEARY followed. CAMERON quarreled with the Governor, who was manly, independent and honest, and of course did not suit him. The *fiat* went forth *he must be beaten*. The conspiracy had one of its ramifications in Allegheny county, and the "organ," Col. EWETT, Mr. MACKEY and a few others were the chief conspirators. *It was exposed and failed*, but the party was well nigh rent in twain.

Let the thinking public calmly ponder the doings of the "Ring" since January, 1869, and say who are the disruptionists and disorganizers. As the greater the hypocrite the more ostentatious and sanctimonious the profession, so the nearer the politician comes to the political leper (we thank the "organ" for the word) the louder his appeal for strict party discipline, the fiercer his denunciation of independence. As respects honesty, purity and fidelity it may have "some weight" at critical times in the opinion of the "organ" and its followers, to be considered within the "regular" organization.

PARTY NEEDS.

In the strongest Republican County in the United States, one of the party candidates in 1869 was not only beaten, but polled the smallest popular vote, the whole vote being divided between three candidates. In the same year, with a popular candidate for Governor at the head of the ticket, our majority of twelve thousand dwindled down to four. A change of two thousand votes more would have defeated the Republican party in the stronghold of Republicanism. Now there is not one Republican less in this county to-day, than in 1868. On the contrary, there are at least one thousand more. We are able to give, and will give 13,000 majority for Republican principles represented by strong and deserving candidates. Heretofore we have given to the public some of the reasons which induced the "bolt" of last year; and it may as well be understood now, that the 28,000 Republicans of this county are done with the business of ratifying nominations *which were never made.*

A few things are needed to secure our party success even in Allegheny county. We want candidates for Congress who are known to be able, honest and efficient. We want candidates for the Senate and Assembly who will endeavor to restore something of the pristine purity and honor of the Legislature, and who will *represent* their constituency. We want no more political gamesters to trade upon public trusts, and play off the interests of Allegheny county for the interest of SIMON, JON CAMERON, or their own selfish advantage. We want a good deal of reformatory legislation, especially as respects the city and county officers. Honest people do not think it meet that the Sheriff of the county should receive a larger compensation than the President of the United States—that the Prothonotary should receive fees exceeding the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. We want the Augean stable of the Commissioner's office cleaned.

Such a ticket, honest, able, popular, strong, the Reform Republican Convention has set in the field. It is an unassailable ticket, and its success will be the earnest of the reforms we need. The little "organ" grinder may continue to grind its daily grist of coarse personalities in language which to it is vernacular. Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, at once heavy and turgid, may bully and bluster and prevaricate amazingly and immensely. (How the world is given to lying!) But the "organ" grinder may as well call in its monkey, and Sir JOHN has a maxim about discretion and valor which is very safe for him and all like him.

The old hulk built in 1786, worm eaten and heavy with barnacles, may flounder along under a jury mast for a little while, but will be compelled to throw over a part of her cargo and a large part of her crew. Justice will have its way. Truth must prevail. Honesty and purity are entitled to "some weight" even in the opinion of the "organ."

KNOCKING OFF THE BARNACLES.

The decision of the Court of Common Pleas in the matter of the application for a mandamus to compel the City Treasurer to deposit the public moneys in his possession in the banks designated by Councils, that the interest thereon may accrue to the credit of the city, is a great triumph in the interest of reform, and a complete vindication of the course of the COMMERCIAL, as against the policy of permitting individuals or cliques to profit by the misuse of the public revenues. The mandamus of the Court will be issued forthwith, and served upon the Treasurer. If he still persists in his defiant course, he will do so at his peril, as an attachment for contempt will forthwith follow his refusal to obey the mandate of the Court. An appeal to the Supreme Court, in this case, will not, we are advised, act as a *supersedeas*, so that Mr. COCHRAN will have to obey the decree unconditionally. That the judgment is in accordance with right and equity, as well as in harmony with the law and the sentiments of the people, we cannot for a moment doubt. It is due to JOHN BARTON, Esq., the member of Council who introduced the ordinance, the legality of which was so boldly questioned, to say that his view of the law has been fully sustained by the Court. It is to be hoped that Mr. COCHRAN, as well as those in and out of Councils, who have aided and encouraged him in his course, will see the wisdom and propriety of giving up their hopeless contest against the people, and yielding a willing obedience to the popular will. We direct special attention to that part of the decision which declares that the Treasurer is both morally and legally responsible for every dollar received by him in the way of interest, bonus or compensation for the use of the public funds. This is significant, and ought to assist those who have been so pertinacious in holding on to the "unexpended balance," in making up their minds to relinquish their grasp.

LOOK AT THE "BOLTERS."

The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, now the "organ," and which clamors so loudly against "bolting," has a record as a "party organ" which its present editors might review with profit. There have been times and occasions in its history when it deemed it proper and fitting to oppose the "regular" nominees, and set up other candidates. It opposed THOMAS A. ROWLEY, the regular Whig nominee for County Auditor, and refused to put up his name as a part of the ticket. It refused to support ALEXANDER RICHARDSON, for Register, in 1853, although he had received the "regular" nomination. In the same year it refused to support ROBERT M. RIDDLE for Mayor, and abused him most shamefully throughout the canvass, although it failed to defeat his election by the people, and he was the first Whig Mayor which this city had elected for years. It refused to support EPHRAIM JONES for Sheriff, in 1855, and hoisted the name of GEORGE R. RIDDLE, an "irregular nominee," the result of the canvass being the defeat of the "regular" nominee and the election of RODY PATTERSON, a Democrat.

The *Gazette*, it is worthy of remark, was then under the editorial management of Mr. D. N. WHITE, who, in his late card, pleads so earnestly for the correction of party abuses *within* the party, and deprecates all opposition to the "regular" organization. It is also worthy of note that the then writing editor of the *Gazette* (Major EBBETT), who used all his tact and skill to defeat these "regular" nominees, is now employing his best efforts in the columns of the same "organ" to prove to Republicans how wicked a thing it is to bolt the "regular" ticket.

The *Gazette* in 1858 refused to support General MOORHEAD, the Republican nominee for Congress, for some time after his nomination; and finally came into the traces only when it became apparent that the *Gazette* must support him or go down.

The *Gazette* in 1863 vilified Governor CURTIN in the most shameless and outrageous manner, with a view to defeat his renomination for Governor. It furnished the Democracy all the weapons with which they fought that campaign, and *set its seal of authenticity* on the most atrocious libels which malignity could invent. CAMERON inspired the business. In 1869 it conspired to defeat Governor GEARY under the same inspiration. Verily the *Gazette* is the organ of bolting as well as corruption.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

We note with lively satisfaction a marked improvement in the tone of the "Organ," and record it as an encouraging indication of the progress of political reform. It required, indeed, a good deal of faith in the strength and renovating energy of the Reform Republican Movement to believe that the "Organ" could be drawn even into the rear ranks of the Reformers. Let us not underrate the power of the curative influences of public opinion. The most deep-seated and inveterate distempers yield to judicious medication under the favorable circumstances of wholesome air and good nursing. We have always been an advocate, too, of that philosophical and humanitarian theory of punishment, which proposes for its end and object the *reformation* of the offender.

It gives us pleasure to record that the "Organ" is in a fair way to recovery. Rest, a generous diet, and the wholesome air which it now enjoys, will, we think, bring it through.

Last week the "Organ" declared for reform in the management of the City Treasury, and denounced in no uncertain tones the operations of the city "ring." Monday it declared against political mendicancy, and predicted "woe to the candidate that would canvass for votes," as we did long ago, and many times. But evidence of genuine reformation is to be found in the following sound sentiments, extracted from the "Organ" of Monday:

"There is one thing the people want and will have *in straight out*, manly, open vote for candidates in Conventions, and do away with the present style of 'marking.' * * It is time the Republican party was awakening up. The Conventions of last year were a disgrace to any party. There was log rolling—jobbism, and manipulation of candidates, and fixing up of candidates by the Secretaries, even if they had to make a package from the top of the pile to the votes." "As Republicans we want no more of this. We are rather in favor of the Crawford county system. Let us this year try a manly vote, every vote, and that may remedy all the evils we have fallen heirs to. No one but a hypocrite will be afraid to vote out square for his man, and if it takes two days let us arrive to nominate good men."

Excellent. Three cheers for the "organ." But, a little friendly advice in the strictest confidence—we must warn you that if you go on this way, you will soon cease to be the "organ." Even now the "Ring" curses and threatens, and talks about the necessity of another "organ." But be firm and of good cheer; honesty is the best policy. We excuse a little "bashfulness." We have heard of officers who were "bashful" on the field of battle, and this is a big battle. The pleasant talk about crops and agricultural prospects is very interesting, and "Upper St. Clair" is a good name, and a pretty good mask, too. We excuse the use of it, but you had better throw it aside, and fly the flag at the head of your column. Come on; if you need a rope we will throw it to you and draw you in. Courage, brother! Another step or two forward, and you will be safe. You will be welcome, and feel better after it.

HOW THE COURT HOUSE RING DO IT.

Tax payers are justly indignant over the outrage perpetrated in making the award for indexing the public records, whereby the Court House Ring will be pocket nearly, if not quite FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and an increase to the rate of taxation be rendered necessary. With this Ring, when jobs are to be given out, the highest bidder wins. In this instance while only two or three bids were higher, there were about a dozen lower. It is estimated that there will not be less than thirty (perhaps forty) volumes. The following calculation shows what is the tune to which the tax-payers are required to dance in order to give the Ring the big and extremely profitable job. It is based in thirty volumes. Should the number go above that—as most likely it will—the expense will be increased in proportion.

Mr. Williams	$29,952 00	Courthouse Ring,	
Mr. Petty	13,780 00		$43,732 00
Mr. Patterson			52,320 00
Mr. Murdock			35,480 00
Mr. Clark			33,120 00
Messrs. Jackson & Palmer			34,560 00
Mr. Smith			33,792 00
Mr. Ryan			28,800 00
Mr. Young			27,432 00
Mr. Snodgrass			24,192 00
Mr. Sergeant			21,120 00
Mr. Flenneken			8,640 00
Mr. Griffin			7,488 00

It will be seen that the Ring contractors will receive forty-three thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars, to which must be added the small item of twelve hundred and forty-eight dollars for figuring in the alphabetical pages; making the sum total of forty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars, for thirty volumes of indexes, *or fifty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars* for forty volumes, to which the job will probably be swelled. We ask the tax-payer to scan the list of bidders. If it was deemed not best for the public interest to accept the lowest bid, why was Mr. JOHN A. SERGEANT'S, which was accompanied by the offer of ample security, rejected? His bid was less than half the rate awarded to the Court House Ring. No one will pretend that he did not know what he was doing when he put in his bid, or that he is not thoroughly competent for the duty. It requires no figuring to show that the county might have saved from twenty to thirty thousand dollars but for the Court House Ring. In this connection let it be remembered that it is this combination that is denouncing the reform movement, preaching up regularity and whipping Republicans into the traces. While beseeching to be tried again, they are running their hands elbow deep into the public treasury.

SIMON CAMERON WISHES TO EXPLAIN.

There never was a man guilty of a dishonest act—a mean, sneaking or wicked thing—that he hadn't an explanation ready coined, when detection brought it to light. This truth was exemplified in the United States Senate on the 9th inst., when the tricky old Senator from Pennsylvania "made a personal explanation in answer to the charge made in certain quarters, that he had purposely absented himself a few evenings before, when the Income Tax question was voted upon." We give Mr. CAMERON the benefit of his explanation. Our readers are aware that owing to his absence the bill continuing the Income Tax passed the Senate, as it was only adopted by one vote. The aged Senator says that he left the Senate Chamber a few minutes before the vote was taken, not expecting that a vote would be reached, and that he did so because he was "much fatigued." The additional reason given, that he was paired with Mr. SPRAGUE, the wily old Senator don't expect any one to believe, as the Rhode Island Senator was not there to vote on either side.

Such is the explanation of the Senator from Pennsylvania. Will he, as he is in the way of explaining, be pleased to inform the people why it was that, just before he left the Senate chamber, he said that the "tax was right and should be continued," and why it is that after he was informed of the vote taken, he said that the vote he had given against it several days before was the "only vote he ever made against his *conscience*." Just where the "*conscience*" of the Senator keeps a place in his body, we are not posted. We rejoice that at the age of seventy-five, *our* Senator has found that he has a "conscience." We respectfully suggest to him that a due reflection on the past few years of his life, now drawing nigh its close, would be proper food for a troubled "conscience," that, it seems, will not down at his bidding. Hearty repentance is the only remedy. The Senator complains of his "enemies." We again suggest that his cruelest foe is within. Let him make peace with himself first and it will then be time enough to pay attention to his "enemies."

In the meantime his constituents can congratulate themselves that they have a representative in the Senate who became so "fatigued" that he permitted this most odious, unnecessary and unpopular tax to be continued, in order that he might keep in place a set of inquisitorial Government agents to inquire and pry into their private affairs.

As no different result was expected, the enactment of the Pope's personal infallibility has produced no surprise. Long ago it became evident that the affirmation of the dogma had been resolved upon by those in whose hands rests the direction of affairs in Rome, and that a majority in its favor would be secured by the use of whatever means it might be necessary to employ. The only surprising circumstance connected with the act is the largeness of the minority vote. Great importance has been attached to unanimity for the sake of its moral force. One of the three reasons urged by the American prelates against the submission of the question to the Council was the injury certain to proceed from the disagreement of opinion which it was destined to reveal. The same argument was used for the same purpose by Dr. J. H. NEWMAN. As we know that a very large number of the minority who have maintained so earnest and prolonged a contest in the Council, are believers in the dogma of infallibility, and differ from the majority only regarding the expediency of the proclamation, we might reasonably have expected them to abandon their opposition on discovering that it would be in vain. This result was anticipated by many. Doubtless, the fathers of the minority failed to find grace to renounce the satisfaction of showing the strength of their party at last. But the telegraph mentions a meeting to be held prior to the proclamation of the dogma, at which the dissentients will have an opportunity to reconsider their votes, and thus give to the action of the Council the moral force of unanimity.

We are told that there were eighty-eight negative votes and sixty six "conditional." Perhaps by these conditional voters we are to understand the believers in the doctrine who thought its proclamation inexpedient.

And still the "organ" fails to give a reason why a second Republican ticket should be nominated and the party hopelessly divided. All it can say is that the ticket is not "regular"—in other words, it is not in the interest of the Rings of politicians who live on office and make a business of running conventions, so that they may be sure of the spoils. Last fall more than one candidate stood on the ticket who was never nominated, only "marked" in by these leaders. The moment honesty and reform progress so far as to break up this system their occupation will be gone. Look over the politics of Allegheny county and see how a few individuals have managed to hold and control the offices. Examine the records and find there how systematically the salaries have been confined to a few individuals—a select ring of politicians who never had any other business, and some of whom would perhaps starve if they did not have an office. These are the patriots who are crying so loudly about "standing by the party," exhorting Republicans to be "regular," and branding all who venture to step out for reform as "bolters." They cannot do less. Having all their lives lived on the party, by trafficking in its principles, they necessarily are alarmed at the prospect of being dispossessed. Their profession of loyalty to Republican principles is but a ruse to blind the people to the extent of their treachery and corruption.

While the Republican masses are perfectly satisfied with the Republican ticket as it stands, and while no one pretends to deny that it is the best nominated in the county, a few dissatisfied leaders, office-holders, office-seekers and job brokers, threaten to put up another. It is easy enough to see why the Court House Ring, who get $15,000 jobs at the highest rates, such as has just been awarded to Mr. EBENEZER WILLIAMS, for indexing the records, should desire another ticket. It is not difficult to perceive why the "unexpended balance" Ring, with nearly half a million of the public funds in their hands, should not wish to have present arrangements disturbed. It is perfectly clear why the office-holder's Ring which divide among themselves annually one hundred thousand dollars in salaries that might be cut down so as to save the county from twenty-five to fifty thousand dollars every year, should manifest a deep interest and prefer anything else to the election of the Reform ticket. The fact is, the ticket is too good for these and kindred Rings, and it is from them the opposition comes. Not a reason has been or can be assigned for another ticket that does not relate to the power and plunder of the Rings. It is easy objected down, and he will be unable to assign a good reason why there should be another ticket.

We had thought to make some comments on the adjournment of Congress, the work done and left undone. Perhaps it is enough to say that in the heat and turmoil of the closing week, considerable that will prove beneficial was done, notably, the Funding, Tax, and Tariff and Currency bills, while at the same time there is much to be grateful for in the cutting down of appropriations, the defeat of subsidy swindles generally and the Whisky Ring. It is fair to say that the closing scene came with more to be thankful for—though perhaps not much in reality—and less to regret than the prospect twenty days ago warranted. Had the Income Tax been swept from instead of continued in existence, there would be a fair degree of gratification in the country. What will occasion the liveliest satisfaction is the fact that Congress has actually adjourned. Strangely enough the country feels secure only when Congress is not in session and no State Legislature is raiding on the people. Congress having dispersed, a feeling of relief will take the place of that of apprehension, which has so long tormented the country and disturbed every interest.

HON. WM. H. ARMSTRONG, of the Williamsport district, Pennsylvania, has introduced a resolution to introduce, directing the Clerk to expunge from the Journal of the House the resolutions of censure passed upon Hon. Cameron while he was secretary of War under President Lincoln. It is proper to state, in justice to Mr. Armstrong, that he is personally not aware of the proposed action of his friend, Mr. Armstrong. He was present by invitation at the first existence of the resolutions in question, regarding himself as fully vindicated by the passage of the resolutions, who, since those resolutions were passed, have honored him with the responsible position he now holds as United States Senator. Nevertheless, it would no doubt be gratifying to the generous friends of Mr. Cameron to have these resolutions expunged from the official records of Congress. There is little doubt but that Mr. Armstrong's resolution will pass without opposition.—*Washington Dispatch to Philadelphia Press.*

Notorious criminals are frequently pardoned and the record of their crime so far as possible effaced. Why should not the record which glares out from the records of Congress against CAMERON be expunged? Men unhesitatingly sign petitions to Executives for pardons for criminals who have served a considerable term in the Penitentiary, and why should not Mr. ARMSTRONG's resolution pass without opposition? We go for it! Let the blistering resolutions be wiped out, and let CAMERON have a chance in his old age to make an effort, at least, to regain the good opinion of his countrymen. Pardon him, and give him a chance, say we?

The Philadelphia *Post* says Mr. CAMERON is "the trusted friend and adviser of the President." If we believed this we should begin to tremble for the President. CAMERON is no better now than he was when Mr. LINCOLN summarily dismissed him from his Cabinet and the House of Representatives blistered him with resolutions of censure. *It is the Cameron game to destroy the President in the estimation of the country.* This is one of the numberless reports set afloat, wickedly injurious, if believed. We say to General GRANT, that no friendship was ever truer than that which cautions him to beware of SIMON CAMERON as an enemy. "This will fetch Mr. GRANT," said he on an occasion which the Senator will remember. Are we to understand from the *Post* that the impudent, insulting boast has been realized?

When pressed to give a single valid reason why the Republican Reform Ticket should not receive the support of the whole party, the Ring have had nothing better to offer than that the nominees were not "regular." Then, gentlemen, since you claim to be solely "regular," all you have to do is to nominate the Reform candidates, and thereby, according to your notion of things, make them "regular." There is no pretense that the nominees are not eminently worthy of support. It is not disputed that the ticket is not the very best ever put in nomination in Allegheny county. Then why nominate another? To this a stammering reply is made that it was not nominated in a certain way? If the ticket is so unexceptionable and good, is the manner of its nomination a sufficient reason why it should not be concurred in? Is the fact that a very large body of Republicans, *without whose support no ticket can succeed*, are favorable to good and true men whom they present, a reasonable excuse with the Ring for not accepting them? It has come to this, then, that whoever the Reformers are for, the Ring are against? The question will occur to the mind, whether or not men are to be ostracised for being in favor of cutting down salaries, reducing taxes, introducing honesty into public affairs, incorruptible legislators and something like honesty and fairness in making nominations. The position of the Ring is precisely this: whatever it cannot rule it will seek to ruin. It is this domineering spirit which has controlled here till the people have become aroused. The reaction has finally set in, and so strongly that nothing can save the Ring, if they have the hardihood to stand out, from utter overthrow.

The "organ" and the "Ring" have got Mr. D. N. WHITE into a sad piece of trouble. Nominated by the Reform Convention, and recommended to the people as an honest and fit person for the Assembly, in an evil hour he yielded to the importunities and promises, perhaps the threats of the "organ" and "Ring," and publishes his declination of the nomination. Mr. WHITE is a man whose character entitles him to respect. That many of the Reform Republicans held him in high estimation, we know. We regret his weakness, because it cannot be otherwise than fatal to his prospects, and he is desirous of returning to the Legislature, as appears from his published card. In heart Mr. WHITE is with us, and in effect says so; but the "organ" and the "Ring," perhaps for that very reason, resolved on his political destruction. His tardy declination exposes him to suspicion on the part of the "regulars," and he can not expect any support from the Reformers now. He has, indeed, made shipwreck of his political fortunes.

The reduction of the taxes eighty millions annually, will occasion satisfaction that will have but one alloy, and that is the retention of the Income Tax. The repeal of this Tax will certainly take place at the next session. Its continuance constitutes one of the most remarkable instances of resistance to the popular will anywhere to be found in our history; and were it not for the fact that laws are repealable, and that this is certain to be repealed, the conclusion that ours is a "country where the people do not govern and their will is not supreme, might follow from the action on this question of the present session of Congress. For the large reduction in the aggregate of the taxes the country will sincerely thank Congress, more especially General GRANT's administration, for so fully and promptly redeeming the pledge to lift the burthen as rapidly as possible.

We are to have a Voting Machine in the House of Representatives. And now why can we not also have a Talking Machine? We have often heard so much made to deliver speeches on given subjects audibly and visibly, that a good machine of the kind would get more like parrots than patriots. What a saving of wind it would be to have a Talking Machine constructed to talk upon both sides of any given question. Where one of the wheels cracked it might be rectified by the Speaker; but when an orator grew windy he might be told to have the Talking Machine stopped, or would the Talking-Machine ever go on to "take something." The idea is perfectly charming.—*Pilot.*

Why go to an additional expense? Is not the object accomplished now, under the rule permitting members to print in the *Globe* speeches never delivered, and, as for that matter, speeches they never composed? The new machine might be an improvement in so far as it would record what members actually said, whereas now what they did not say, and are incapable of saying, is ground out at the public expense.

Taken all in all, no man in Congress has fought a better fight than General SCHENCK, of Ohio. As Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means he has occupied a most difficult and an extremely laborious position, in which he has acquitted himself with most decided credit. Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, deserves to be mentioned in the same connection, and with equal praise, for the persistent fidelity with which, as Chairman on Appropriations, he guarded the public treasury. Few men are regarded with a higher degree of favor than Mr. DAWES. He possesses few striking qualities, but solid sense, large acquaintance with public affairs, and inflexible honesty—all of which qualities the country has had the benefit of at the recent session.

The only reason for the removal of Mr. MOTLEY, that we have seen assigned, is that he set up for himself in regard to the Alabama negotiations, neglected instructions of his government, and undertook to rest the question on the single issue of British recognition of the Confederacy. Good as the point was, it was unwise to rest everything on it, more especially when we have so many other if not stronger arguments. If this statement be true, Mr. MOTLEY's removal was a most proper and necessary act. He certainly has not strengthened himself with his countrymen by declining to resign when requested to do so by the President.

The "organ" worries itself about the number and activity of our correspondents. It is true we do